

A NEW SPECIES OF RHODOBATES RAGONOT, 1859 FROM CHINA (LEPIDOPTERA, TINEIDAE)

XIAO Yurr Li^{1,2}, LI Hou Hun^{1*}

1. College of Life Sciences, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, China

2. College of Life Science and Engineering, Huanggang Normal University, Huanggang 438000, China

Abstract *Rhodbates asymmetricus* sp. nov. is described from Henan Province, China. Photographs of the adult and the genital structures as well as the drawings of wing venations are provided.

Key words Lepidoptera, Tineidae, *Rhodbates*, new species, China.

The genus *Rhodbates* Ragonot, 1895 comprises 17 species and one subspecies. Among them, three species were recorded from the Afrotropical Region (Petersen, 1965; Gozmány & Vári, 1973), 14 species and one subspecies were described from the Palearctic and Oriental Regions (Meyrick, 1938; Petersen, 1958, 1965, 1987; Petersen & Gaedike, 1979, 1984; Robinson & Tuck, 1996; Li & Xiao, 2006). Prior to this study, seven species were recorded in China (Li & Xiao, 2006). The present paper adds one new species to the genus based on the specimens collected from Henan Province, China. The type specimens are deposited in the Insect Collection, College of Life Sciences, Nankai University, Tianjin, China.

Rhodbates asymmetricus sp. nov. (Figs. 1–5)

Description. Adult (Fig. 1). Wingspan 16.0–21.0 mm. Head ochreous yellow. Labial palpi ochreous yellow; second segment with 0–4 lateral bristles, scale brushes ochreous yellow on inner side, dark brown on outer side. Antennae with scape ochreous white mixed with dark brown, length about twice of its width; flagellar segments each covered with one annulus of fan-shaped dark brown scales in male, with two annuli of ochreous white and dark brown scales in female. Thorax, tegulae, forewings, hindwings and cilia dark grey. Forewings with R_4 and R_5 connate, distance between base of R_2 and R_3 about twice that between R_3 and R_{4+5} ; hindwings with all veins separate (Fig. 2).

Abdomen (Fig. 3). Tergum of segment VIII T-shaped, heavily sclerotized on anterior margin; sternum greatly concave to heavily sclerotized anterior margin, forming two subtriangular plates laterally.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Uncus with caudal margin concave in V shape medially, protruding outward posterolaterally. Gnathos curved at about 1/3, joined by a narrow V-shaped band at distal 1/3; distal 1/4 melanized, bearing a small toothlike ventral protuberance

close to apex; apex pointed. Valvae with basal 2/5 about twice width of distal 3/5, asymmetrical: left valva subtriangular distally, right valva somewhat foot shaped; costa slightly concave. Transtilla extending from lateral side of juxta to ventral 4/7 of valva; basal 2/5 broad, arched; distal 3/5 slender, elongately band-shaped. Anellus fused with base of valvae. Juxta with basal half inverted triangular, distal half strongly sclerotized, subrectangular, bifurcate apically. Sacculus slightly folded, about 3/7 length of valva; apex broad, somewhat truncate, bearing 6–8 long and curved, specialized bandlike setae ventroapically, with length about 3/5 of valva. Saccus un conspicuous. Aedeagus curved; ductus ejaculatorius about twice length of aedeagus, with two slender and long bands inside, strongly sclerotized in basal 3/5; cornuti consisting of a row of 13 small spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 5). Ostium bursae elongate, subrectangular, concave in V shape caudally. Ductus bursae not differentiated easily with ostium bursae at base. Corpus bursae covered with microtrichia in anterior 3/5.

Holotype ♂, China, Baotianman, Neixiang County (33°02' N, 111°50' E, Henan Province, alt. 1200 m, 27 May 2006, leg. ZHANG Xu and LV Jin Mei, genitalia slide no. XYL08023. **Paratypes:** 14 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, 26 May–2 June 2006, other same data as for holotype.

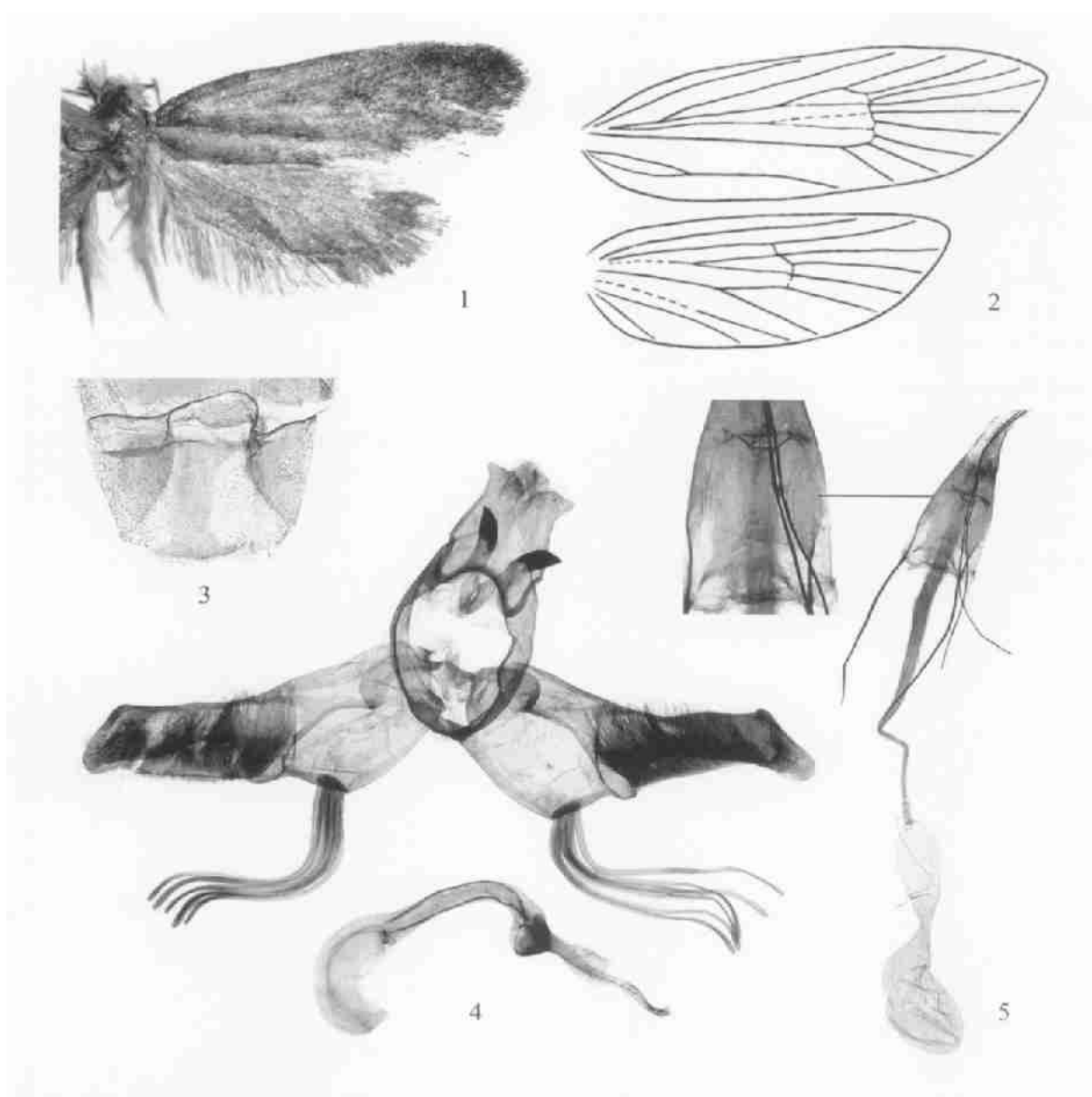
Distribution. China (Henan).

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *Rhodbates fascispinatus* Li & Xiao, 2006. It can be distinguished easily by the valvae asymmetrical distally; the sacculus bearing 6–8 long and curved, specialized bandlike ventroapical setae; the transtilla arched basally, band-shaped distally; and the cornuti consisting of 13 small spines. In *R. fascispinatus* Li & Xiao, the valvae are symmetrical distally; the sacculus carries a cluster of many short and long apical spines; the transtilla is band-

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* Corresponding author, E-mail: lihouhun@nankai.edu.cn

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Figs 1-5. *Rhodobates asymmetricus* sp. nov. 1. Adult. 2. Wing venations. 3. Male abdominal segment VIII. 4. Male genitalia (holotype, slide no. XYL08023). 5. Female genitalia (slide no. XYL08002).

shaped basally, triangularly expanded distally; and the comuti consist of six small spines. This species is also similar to *R. aurvatus* Li & Xiao, 2006, but differs from it in the valva lacking the ventral protuberance and the anellus fused with base of valvae. In *R. aurvatus*, two small protuberances are present on ventral margin and the anellus is far separated from base of valvae.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the Latin *asymmetricus* (= asymmetrical), in reference to the asymmetrical valvae.

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中国连宇谷蛾属一新种记述（鳞翅目，谷蛾科）

肖云丽^{1, 2} 李后魂^{1*}

1. 南开大学生命科学学院 天津 300071
2. 黄冈师范学院生命科学与工程学院 黄冈 438000

摘 要 连宇谷蛾属 *Rhodobates* 全世界已知 17 种和 1 亚种，其中 3 种分布于非洲，14 种和 1 亚种分布于古北区和东洋区。记述采自河南内乡的 1 新种。

异连宇谷蛾 *Rhodobates asymmetricus* **sp. nov.** (图 1~5)

新种与刺连宇谷蛾 *R. fascispinatus* Li & Xiao, 2006 相似，但抱器瓣端部不对称，抱器腹末端近腹缘具 6~8 根弯曲的长细带，抱器背基突基部弧形弯曲，端部带状，角状器由 13

个小刺构成；刺连宇谷蛾抱器瓣端部对称，抱器腹末端被 1 簇长短不一的刺，抱器背基突基部带状，端部三角形膨大，角状器由 6 个小刺构成。新种也与曲连宇谷蛾 *R. curvatus* Li & Xiao, 2006 相似，但抱器瓣腹缘无任何突起，阳茎端环与抱器瓣基部愈合；曲连宇谷蛾抱器瓣腹缘具两个小突起，阳茎端环远离抱器瓣基部。模式标本保存在南开大学生命科学院昆虫标本室。

关键词 鳞翅目，谷蛾科，连宇谷蛾属，新种，中国.

中图分类号 Q69.424.5